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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1837.

Comparative Value of the Horse and Ox for Farm Labor.

It has long been our impression that farmers made a serious mistake in their domestic economy, by substituting to so great an extent, horses for oxen, in performing the labor of their farms. We admit that a span of horses will do more in a given time than oxen; that to most farmers it is more pleasurable driving horses than oxen; and that for some kinds of business, such as carrying to market farm produce, the aid of horses is indispensable; yet after these admissions we still ask, is such a general substitution profitable?—for this is the standard by which a farmer should regulate his domestic and farming concerns. We think it is not; and shall give some reasons for our belief.

That a span of horses fit for labor, cost much more than cattle in the outset none will deny. When good oxen are worth eighty or eighty-five dollars a yoke, a span of horses at the same comparative rate of value will cost from $180 to $200. The expense of keeping a span of horses throughout the year in a condition fit for labor is much greater than that of keeping oxen in a like state; perhaps if the expense is estimated at one third more annually, it would not be below the truth. The expenditure required to fit out a span of horses, harness, &c. far exceeds that necessary for cattle, certainly four or five times as much. The danger of disabling or killing a horse is greater than that of injuring an ox. A horse is by far the most delicate animal; slender limbed, more liable to disease, and when attacked more liable to go down than the ox. If any one doubts this, let him endeavor to effect an insurance on a span of horses or a yoke of cattle, and see what the cool calculators of chances think of the difference. And further if an accident does happen to a horse that renders him unfit for labor, he is utterly worthless, and the only alternative is to kill him at once. It is true Gen. Gaines testified from his own experience in the Florida campaign, that horse meat was no despisable substitute for beef; yet we think few of our farmers would highly relish a horse steak, even if taken from a four year old. On the contrary, if an accident renders an ox unfit for labor, it rarely materially lessens his value for fattening; and all that is necessary is to convert him into beef, and you obtain his original worth, with the pay for expense and trouble of feeding. On this point, the warmest advocate for horse labor cannot fail to perceive the immense advantage there is on the side of the ox.

We admitted in the beginning of this article, that horses will do more work on a farm than oxen; but the difference is not near so great as many farmers imagine. If the ox is slower, he is more sure, can be more quickly brought to his work, and does not hinder by casting his shoes, or breaking his traces. There is more difference in cattle so far as regards capacity for travel and working quick than there is among horses. A well fed span of horses, where the work is not beyond their strength, will do about as much as another; while among oxen, you may select the Devon whose walk will nearly equal that of the horse, or some of the commoner varieties, where you are puzzled to tell whether the animal is moving or otherwise. As a general rule, it may fairly be estimated, that a good yoke of cattle, will on the farm, do about two-thirds the work of a span of horses.

In forming our estimate of their comparative value to the farmer, the difference in the expense of raising must not be forgotten. This of course will vary according to the different methods adopted; but one of the best statements we have seen, because founded on actual experiment, is to be found in one of the reports of an eastern agricultural society, carrying out each item of expense incurred in rearing and keeping until their labor would pay their way, which in the horse was estimated at four, and in the ox at three years of age. The cost of raising a horse till four years old was found to be $94,36. The expense of a yoke of cattle at the same age, $65,13—difference in favor of the oxen $29,23. It is true the horse when raised may be worth more thanthe oxen; but we think when the average quality and value of our horses are taken into consideration, there is quite as much probability that the oxen will be worth eighty dollars, as that the horse would reach that sum. Admitting they were each worth that sum, the man who has raised the oxen has made fourteen dollars eighty-seven cents; while the man who has raised the horse has lost fourteen dollars thirty-six cents by the operation.

The same general rule however will hold good in the raising of animals that experience has proved applicable to the raising of crops on a farm;—never to run into one kind to the exclusion of all the rest. Horses, cattle, and sheep, are all necessary to the farmer; and he who thinks to make money by excluding any of these from his farm, will most likely in the end find himself mistaken in his calculations. The point necessary to ascertain is, what proportion of each will under the circumstances of the farm be the most profitable, and to act accordingly. The comparative scarcity of cattle, and the multitude of inferier horses, shows that we have erred on the side of horses, to the neglect of cattle; and the prices not less than numbers demonstrate this fact. Animals which are so useful in every respect as cattle or sheep, are rarely found multiplying in any disproportionate degree. When they are not wanted on the farm, or cease to be profitable for their products, or when the dairy or the fleece cease to be an objeci, the flocks or the herds can be sent to the slaughter house with no loss to the producer; while, as thousands at the present day find to their cost, they have overstocked their farms with horses which are not wanted for labor, and of which they cannot dispose, except at serious sacrifices.

In Belgium horses are extensively used on farms, but rarely more than one span is kept; as the rule is there to make one span perform the labor of ploughing, &c. for forty-five or fifty acres,sand the horses are kept in a state to perform this labor accordingly. In England cattle are most commonly used, and for farm purposes the Devon oxen have a decided preference. They walk fast, are good at enduring fatigue, and in general are less liable to suffer from heat, than other breeds. In New England the ox and the cart still retains the preference on the farm, to the more complicated and expensive apparatus of horses, harness and wagon. In New York we find the horse useful, and in our grain raising districts indispensable; but the fashion of these districts is too implicitly followed elsewhere; and on farms where a yoke of cattle would be sufficient for every valuable purpose, they are crowded off to make way for a horde of unruly, worthless horses, the plague of their owner's neighbors, and a moth to destroy any farmer's prosperity.

Michigan.

We are pleased to learn from various sources that this young state is developing its resources, and improving its advantages, in a way which may shame some of her older sisters of the confederacy. The geological survey carried on under the superintendence of Dr. Houghton, has already added greatly to the previously ascertained mineral riches of the state. Dr. H. has discovered a large bed of fine luminous coal, and a quantity of galena or lead ore, on Grand river, and on Maple river, about thirty miles above its mouth, a salt spring from which salt of the first quality has already been made.

The citizens in the older settled parts, prompted, and in some instances aided, by the state agricultural society, the formation of which we recorded in the Farmer, are turning their attention to the culture of silk, as the climate seems excellently adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and the manufacture of beet sugar, large quantities of this root having been grown the present season, and some manufactories having already been erected for converting them into sugar. Michigan and Illinois, must manufacture their sugar from the beet, or purchase it from abroad; and like patriotic citizens they have gone to work in earnest in producing a supply for home consumption. We trust they will succeed;—indeed there can scarcely be a doubt of it.

The native woods in these states are full of the wild mulberry; and should the foreign varieties prove equally hardy, the good people of these states will find that the culture of silk, and its transportation will be much more easy and cheap, than floating flour and hams to New York or New Orleans. We trust the silk experiment will receive a fair trial; as we know of no process in agriculture that promises so handsome a remuneration for the labor and capital employed.

Hops.

Hops are an almost indispensable article in the domestic economy of every family,and some pains should accordingly be taken to have them of the first quality. Every farmer should raise his own; this is done with little trouble, nothing being necessary but to procure a few roots in the first instance, plant them in some place sufficiently rich where they can remain undisturbed, and every year furnish them with a few poles twelve or fifteen feet in height on which they climb and produce their crop. There is some difference we believe in the bearing propensities and size of hops, and hence roots from known valuable kinds should be preferred for planting, though much of the difference usually observable, may undoubtedly be traced to the quality and richness of the soil in which they are grown. Hops are useful in the preparation of yeast, are excellent for many medicinal purposes, and are a *sine qua non* in the production of good beer, we mean the real home brewed.

We are old fashioned enough to believe that if the sons of farmers would eschew mint-juleps, soda-water, ice-water, and even the villainous compound called wine, in which many are accustomed to dabble; and betake themselves to the real malt beer, such as was manufactured by their grandmothers, and might now be by their mothers or sisters, were it not considered an infraction of dignity in these days to be considered as knowing any thing about such vulgar matters,there would be fewer young men *unable* to hold plough, fewer hangers-on upon the learned professions, and that most of the demons of fashionable disease, including that many-horned one, dispepsia, would be banished from that class of men who some half a century ago, would have been ashamed to acknowledge they could be sick. Because we are the decided advocates of home brewed from malt and hops, do not imagine we approve the guzzling of strong beer, that decoction, unless some manufacturers of the article are much belied, of vile drugs and worse water. There is a wide difference between the two, and this fact should in estimating results be constantly borne in mind.

In gathering their hops farmers pay too little attention to the time and manner of doing it. If gathered too green, the peculiar matter that gives flavor and efficacy to the hop is not present, not being fully developed; if allowed to stand too long, or until killed by frost, and discolored by the weather, this principle is mostly dissipated and lost. Mr. Fidler of Albany, a gentleman who has been largely in the hop business,and is well acquainted with the subject, gives the following directions as to the best

method and time of gathering them. "In commencing picking, too much care cannot be taken in gathering those first that are *ripe*, and not in picking those that are the *largest* as is often the case. The proper time of picking may be known, by their change of color from deep green to a light yellow tinge. If they have seeds the hop should be gathered as soon as the seed turns brown; but the certain indication of picking time, to those who are familiar with this article, is when the *lupulin*, (or flower of the hop as it is commonly called) or small globules of the bright yellow resin, are completely formed in the head of the hop, at the bottom of the leaves, and the leaves are readily rubbed from the stem. The lupulin is the only valuable part, and if gathered too early before it becomes perfect turpentine, it soon dissipates and loses its fine aromatic flavor, and all its medicinal qualities. Hence gathering hops too soon is a total loss, and instead of imparting a palatable, pleasant aromatic flavor, and giving its fine tonic balsam to ale, they are unquestionably an injury, and ought not to be used; and if gathered too late, the lupulin drops out, and the hop is of little or no value."

We have seen in the hands of extensive hop growers, large quantities of this lupulin, or flower of hops, which had accumulated in the boxes from the late picked hops, and which was used by themselves or distributed to others. Nothing can be finer in its effects; but it should be remembered that every particle so gained, is so much detracted from the actual value of the hops sold, and a proof that the gathering did not take place at the proper season and time. Farmers who cultivate their own should be careful in this respect, and see that they do not by negligence or inattention, forfeit the benefit and the pleasure they might otherwise enjoy.

Bad Policy.

We have had occasion frequently to observe the pernicious tendency of the practice of some farmers to place all their dependence for bread or profit on the chances of a single crop, or one kind of grain. We think that tendency is particularly observable the present fall. The lateness of the season, the press of fall work, the partial failure of the winter wheat crop for two seasons, and the excellence of spring wheat for these two years, has induced many farmers to refrain from sowing winter wheat, and is making them rely on spring wheat exclusively. This course can only be justifiable under peculiar circumstances, as where the soil is eminently adapted for fall wheat, or totally unfit for its culture;—then a farmer is excusable who sows as much winter wheat as possible on his farm, or in the other case rejects it entirely. In raising bread as in most other things, two chances are better than one; and a few acres of winter wheat may find a family with bread, when a reliance on spring grain alone, would prove a failure. Because the two past seasons have been cool and moist, conditions favorable to spring grain, it by no means follows the next will be so, and if it should prove hot and dry, those who have sown no winter wheat will find it necessary perhaps to buy their bread. Let every farmer then sow a few acres; if it fail, spring wheat can be put in upon it, if desired.

Disease among Horses.

We learn that a disease, called by farmers the *scours*, or *scowers*, has prevailed to a considerable extent in the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga, and to a less degree in some others, and has proved very destructive. Resembling in its attack the cholera or dysentery of the human race, it reduces the flesh rapidly, prostrates all strength at once, and unless checked soon, is speedily fatal. Some few make a live of it, when the remedial treatment is commenced in season; though more die than recover, of the whole number attacked by the diseases No remedy that can be termed a specific has as yet been discovered; and in severe cases large doses of opium administered in substance have proved most successful in checking the disease, and giving nature time to rally. No certain cause of the disease can be assigned; but it is generally supposed to be in some way produced by the effect of the season on vegetation, as those kept in stables and fed on hay or grain, are rarely if ever attacked. May not the same atmospheric changes that so derange the nutritive functions in wheat as to produce rust, operate so extensively on the grasses, as to injure them as food and render them liable to occasion disease and death in the animal?

The Patriarch of Pumpkins.

Not only has the land of the Pilgrims and thanksgiving pies, been thrown an inmeasurable distance into the back ground, but even we of the Empire state must 'knock under' to her named the 'Keystone,' in the production of that molasses-making, and pie-engendering esculent, the pumpkin. We have beat her in our wheat-fields, in our productive oats, in our mammoth strawberries, but when has New York produced such a pumpkin as the one described below; we must recollect however that Pennsylvania is the land of "Monsters."

The Horticultural exhibition at Philadelphia on the 20th and 21st of September, must have been a magnificent affair; and the show of fruits, and flowers, and esculents, such as would fully justify the laudatory paragraphs of that city of brotherly love. Among the other beautiful, delicious, and magnificent productions of nature there exhibited, might be seen in its yellow prime the pumpkin thus described by Mr. Chandler of the U. S. Gazette. "The fruits were in the northern saloon of the Masonic Hall; on entering which, the first object that arrested our attention was a pumpkin, raised by John Wetherell, Esq. of Chalkey Hall, near Frankford. It weighed two hundred and thirty-eight pounds, and measured eight feet six inches in diameter. Think of that ye who were born north of the Hudson, and talked of nation great *pumpkins* that weighed forty pounds:—think of that ye yankee women that hunt two hours for three pumpkins exactly alike, so as not to spoil the pies. It is well that a garden of such pumpkins (and Mr. Wetherell has many nearly as large) is situated in the centre of the nation—at the extremity they would endanger the *Union*—the States would upset."

There were other things well deserving of notice in the splendid saloons of the Hall devoted to the exhibition. Magnificent trees with their spreading branches and sweet singing birds, the trees made of intertwining dahlias and their variegated flowers; a representation of the U. S. Bank with its porticoes and columns from the same material; fruits, the enticing fragrance of which could not lead the nose astray; bunches of grapes, which in size and flavor would not have dishonored the vale of Eshcol; boxes of glass filled with prue and new made honey; flowers of wax that vied with those of nature; and numerous specimens of the more humble, but not less useful, tenants of the culinary department of horticulture. We are always pleased to notice such agricultural and horticultural exhibitions They are a kind of neutral ground, on which men of opposing interests, or clashing political views, may meet, and forget the bitterness so prone to be engendered by the every day workings of conflicting opinions, or selfish claims. By learning to love nature, we learn to think better of our fellow-creatures; and the man who loves to listen to those 'living preachers,' mute and voiceless, the sweet flowers—who sometimes worships,

"Not in the dome where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand;
But in that fane, most catholic and solemn,
Which God has planned;"—

will find his heart insensibly softened and refined by the purifying and elevating influences of that religion, taught by the Creator himself from the delightful volume of nature.

Burning Springs.

One of the most singular features of the great country west of the Allegany mountains, is the burning springs with which it abounds, clearly indicative of the immense magazines of bituminous matter that are concealed under the surface. They are found existing either naturally or artificially, from the lake country to Tennessee, and in some instances have been converted to useful purposes. The natural springs are those in which the carburetted hydrogen gas, the inflammable material in most of these cases, is brought to the surface of the earth either with the water of the springs, or without it, and may be ignited wherever it appears. The artificial springs of this gas have been made by boring the earth for wells, salt springs, or other purposes, and when the great subterranean reservoirs of this gas is reached, it is generally forced upwards with great violence.

We do not now recollect any place where this gas is found in any considerable quantity, east of Rushville or Middlesex, on the east side of Canandaigua lake. Here it issued from the earth in several places a few years since, in some places with, and in others without water; and the gas escapes in numerous places west of the same lake, in several of the adjoining towns. In Middlesex a pit was sunk in one of the spots where the largest quantity appeared; the gas accumulated on the surface of the water of the hole, and was thence taken in logs to a tavern near by, where it was used for lighting the house, heating the stove, &c. Being heavier than common air, it can be like water conducted at pleasure to any distance; and the village of Fredonia has been extensively lighted up by gas abundantly furnished by nature from one of her under-ground laboratories. It was proposed to erect steam mills at Middlesex, for which this gas was to be the fuel; but whether any thing resulted from the proposition we have never learned.

The newspapers have lately announced that Mr. Wade, near Findlay, Ohio, while digging a well broke through into a reservoir of water, abounding in inflammable gas, and both rushing into the well with great force almost instantly filled it, Mr. Wade barely escaping with his life. In this case, as in others where the gas has been reached under circumstances indicating great pressure, its discharge was accompanied with a loud rushing noise like thunder, lasting several hours. The gas escaping from the well at the last dates continued to burn with violence, the flame reaching several feet in height.

In one or two instances in the Ohio valley, reservoirs of naptha or liquid bitumen have been reached, and discharged on the surface. This is the substance known in the shops by the name of Seneca oil, and is very inflammable. A few years since in boring for salt near the Great Kenhawa, a reservoir of oil was struck, and was thrown out in immense quan-

tities, and with incredible force. The discharged naptha flowed into the Kenhawa on the waters oi which it floated, and being fired near its source, it spread rapidly over the stream exhibiting for a long time the singular spectacle of a river on fire. The flow gradually ceased and after a while was entirely interrupted. As the appearance of naptha, or carburetted gas, is generally considered intimately connected with the presence of coal, may not the line of burning springs which stretch from Canandaigua to Ohio, and the naptha springs of Olean, be considered as indicative of the northern out-crop of the formation that contains the immense coal deposite of western Pennsylvania: and if so, is it not idle to expect coal at any point north of this line. We trust the geological survey of this state now going on, will forever settle these points, as unfounded hopes of mineral wealth must always be prejudicial to the agricultural progress of a people.

Radiation of Heat.

The present season has afforded some striking illustrations of the manner in which this operation of nature is conducted, and on which early frosts are so much depending. In the frost of the 5th of August, the air was perfectly clear, and though the thermometer did not sink below 38°, ice formed on the water, and vegetation received a severe check. On the night of the 3d inst. the heavens were covered with thick clouds, yet though the wind as before was directly in the north, and the thermometer in the same situation sunk to 28°, still no ice was formed near the ground, until after daylight, when the clouds passed away leaving the sky clear, and vessels of water standing on the ground were soon covered with ice and remained so through the day, the air cloudless, and the thermometer rising to 37°. In this case, the clouds it is clear intercepted the radiated heat, and returned so much of it to the earth's surface that the temperature there remained at least ten degrees higher than it was a few feet from that surface, until they passed off and left the radiation free, when the usual result followed, and ice formed at once. During the night the leaves of the cherry and other trees were frozen hard, but tender plants such as clover, peppers, &c. were untouched when close to the earth. This result shows that when frosts are apprehended early in the season, plants, such as cucumbers, melons, &c. may be preserved by spreading over them any substance, no matter how thin, that shall intercept the radiated heat, while it does not actually touch the plants themselves.

From the Horticultural Register.

The Farm House Garden.

I was ever of the opinion that the "Farm House Garden" forms one of the prettiest features in "Rural Economy," for it is so connectedly linked with agriculture, that it not only gives a supply of useful fruits and esculent vegetables; but it also serves as an additional finish to the well cultivated farm, and adds a mellowness to the surrounding neighborhood of the most agreeable nature to the near dweller, and conveys to the traveler a prepossessing opinion of the good taste and moral rectitude of the proprietor. I am well aware that there are many objections held out by the agriculturist in occupying too much time in gardening, under the impression that every moment should be given to the farm; however, I think upon a due consideration, that Horticulture has more of a *tendency* to improve Agriculture than in any way to retard it; and indeed so connectedly is the one linked with the other, that in many cases they may be both classed under the same head.

It is not my province in this place to point out the *utility* of a good garden as relates to its connection to the well managed farm. There is one thing particular in which it may be made useful, namely, the growing any particular kind of seed for the farm or the better improvement of any variety, which requires to be traced to its true habit and quality, as, peas, beans, corn, and the like; a subject on which much might be said to the agriculturist's interest:—for it is well known that every kind of grain and vegetable degenerates much in time, if not attended to, from its good qualities, therefore the subject requires no comment.

In describing a garden, many pleasing appendages may be introduced as useful and interesting, but as no particular plan has come under my immediate attention, I shall describe the one that occupied the hours of my juvenile days, and brings to mind the happy condition of the Farmer's boy.

The garden spoken of was closely attached to the farm-house, and consisted of about half an acre of ground of square form, divided by a centre walk from the south to the north end of the garden. On each side of the walk was a border four feet wide, planted with choice fruit trees in pairs, as the greengage plum, Orleans plum, choice pears and the best kinds of gooseberries and currants; at the north end of the walk a rustic arbor was constructed overgrown with honeysuckles, clematis, and the different kinds of running vines; which answered as a shady retreat for the younger members of the family in the day, and a retired spot for the warbling notes of the nightingale at night. The south-west part of the garden was appropriated to a small flower garden neatly laid out, which occupied the leisure hours of the female part of the family in an exercise that was at once pleasing to the mind and healthy to the constitution. The garden was well stocked with the best kinds of hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants and the annual list as balsamines. Combs and the more tender varieties were annually made up by a gardener from a neigboring gentleman's place, who always received the hearty welcome of the family when he contributed his choice treasures of "Flora's riches;" and whilst the kind mother was detaining him in the endless questions on the cultivation of flowers, the father was impatiently soliciting his company and conversation on the growth of choice vegetables and fruits, and finally he was shown every nook and corner of the farm, and freely solicited to give his opinion on all its products, and after passing the best part of the day, the gardner and farmer parted in the best of feeling, each pleased with the intelligence received from a mutual converse, on a subject so connectedly belonging to the comforts and welfare of all classes and denominations of people.

Upon a due consideration of the subject of farm-house gardens, I think the intelligent reader will *agree*, that they are indispensably necessary to the farmer, as relates to the growing many choice kinds of seed that could not be so conveniently attended to and would occupy much unnecessary land on the farm. There is also a moral tendency arising from the culture of flowers that ever keeps the mind free from that cold *morose feeling* that sometimes steals on the *intellect* which such charming harbingers of nature's gifts dispels from the senses of any intelligent person, and let the farmer for a moment reflect on the propriety of every branch of his family being conversedly and practically acquainted with not only the culture and utility of the vegetable product; but the beautiful economy of nature relative to the *organization* of flowers and the whole dependence of the animal kingdom on the vegetable; which is to keep in a perpetual existence by flowers, being the conductors of one generation to another of the same species, and he will not for a moment dispute the utility of the farm-house garden.

The Crops.

The crops are now about out of the way of the weather as corn is being cut up and secured, buckwheat is gathered, and the other crops have long since been housed. In summing up, it may be stated that the wheat crop in this county has been light, but about the same as last year. Grass was much heavier, and the corn crop, though not a good yield, is considerably larger than the last season, while oats and buckwheat have turned out a most ample yield. We do not believe that such a harvest of these two grains has ever before been made in this county—at any rate, we may safely say it has not been exceeded. The condition of our farmers, despite of a hard season to the country generally, is better than last year at this time. Then many of them had been affected with the mania of speculation which was abroad, and had contracted more debts than in ordinary times and in a natural state of things they would have deemed prudent. And those debts were to be paid this spring. But as their crops turned out light last year, they had but little to sell, and therefore have been able to pay but little. Still it has been a year of husbandry with them; not an article has been purchased that was not positively necessary; and as every thing they had to dispose of found a quick market and at a high price, they have got through the summer, paid something on their indebtedness, and now with full barns and granaries, and with desires restricted, they are much better off as a whole than they were a twelve-month since. But let us not be understood that this is the condition of all our farmers. Far from it. On the other hand, most of them are out of debt; they have not burnt their fingers by the speculations of 1836, and have never been easier in their money matters than for the past summer.

Agriculture has become a greater business than usual—the certainty of its returns and the independence of the farmer's life have come to be matters of calculation by those who formerly esteemed them very lightly. Many persons about this village—mechanics, carmen, &c., finding their business dull, have taken lots adjacent to the town and cultivated them on shares; every spot in gardens has been turned to account; and from all sections of the country we hear that about the same course has been pursued. The effect of this has been the planting of potatoes and other esculent roots, the cultivation of which is easy, and of which almost every person has some knowledge, in greater quantities than they were ever before put in the ground, and we believe the yield has been large.

Having published from several papers just prior to harvest, opinions in regard to the crops, which spoke of their probable abundant yield, we have endeavored to collect information since that time of what their product has been. A gentleman writes us from Castile, Genesee county, which is in the wheat district of "Western New-York," of the date of the 3d inst., as follows:

"Our wheat crop in this vicinity is very much injured by rust—many fields of very heavy growth, sufficiently so if plump to yield from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, are reduced one-quarter, one-half, three-fourths, and others not harvested at all. I presume to say that my crop will fall short from one-quarter to one-third, yet the straw my cradlers say is the largest they have ever cut. Our grass is good; corn a fine growth, but the prospect unfavorable for getting sound. I have a fine lot of mangel wurtzel and ruta baga. If the frost holds off that I may have a suitable season for maturing and gathering them, I will at some future day give you a statement of the yield by the acre."

Our information from gentlemen whom we have seen from the western part of the state confirms the above. The wet weather of June caused a rapid growth of wheat, which made the straw very large; and had we had dry favorable weather a few days before and at harvest, the yield would have been as large as was anticipated in the early part of summer. But the continued wet weather brought on rust, and destroyed wheat to the amount of thousands if not millions of dollars.

But what do we draw from these facts? the reader may inquire. That the crop of wheat in this state is on the whole better than last year—and doubtless much better, take the country over; that the corn crop is also better; that oats and buckwheat have never been surpassed; and that the yield of roots is also very large. Will the price of produce then be less? We think it will, *but still it will be high.* Flour will command from $7 to $10, and the price of other grains will be regulated accordingly. Butter and such articles will stand about as they have been. Pork will be some less, and cattle not quite so high. These are our views. They may or may not be correct. Time will tell.—*Poughkeepsie Tel.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Corn—Wireworm—Potatoes.

Mr. Tucker—In May 1836, I broke up three acres of land for the purpose of planting corn. The land had been in meadow for a number of years, and as the grass was not of the first quality, I concluded to break it up, get a crop or two from it, and then seed it down with clover and herds grass. It was turned over carefully and completely; rolled smooth with a heavy roller; lightly brushed to loosen the surface dirt and fill the intervals of the turf; laid out in squares of thirty inches, by a shaft running on low wheels, to which was attached chains marking five rows at a time, the shaft drawn by a horse; and on the 17th planted with eight rowed common corn, five kernels being put in a hill. It had scarcely come up, before it was attacked by the wireworm in such numbers that it was mostly destroyed, and the frost of September finished what the worm spared, so that I considered the crop a total loss.

Last spring I thought of putting spring grain upon it; but on ploughing it, the rotted turf looked so promising, and the whole so well adapted to corn, that I agreed to plant part of it with corn, and the remainder with potatoes. The ground was laid up in ridges in the usual manner about three feet apart, and one half of the ground was planted with corn on the 15th and 16th of May. I had, during the winter, procured from Albany some of the celebrated Dutton corn—and fine looking corn it was,—and also from a friend some of the early Canadian white flint, a small eight rowed variety, and divided the ground between them. The half of the piece allowed to potatoes was planted on the 29th and 30th.

I had not at that time learned as much of the habits of the wireworm as I have had forced upon my observation since, or I should not probably have ventured corn on ground where that crop had so lately been destroyed: for though I had seen notices that the worm lived in that state some three or four years, at ploughing in the spring few or none were visible, and I concluded the greater part had undergone their transformation the previous year. But I soon discovered my mistake. The corn had been in the ground but a few days, before I found that the worm was at work upon it. As a preventive that had been highly recommended, and one that could do no harm, while the land must be benefitted, I directed a large handfull of unleached ashes to be put on each hill, but so far as the worm was concerned, I could not perceive any favorable result. The greater part of the corn came up well, but as multitudes of the worm continued to collect in the hills, both root and stalk was for the most part speedily destroyed, and the whole threatened with extermination.

Considering the corn as a 'gone case,' I determined to make one effort more for a crop from the ground, and thinking that potatoes would be as apt to resist the worm as any thing, I planted them over the whole, dropping them in the furrows, and exactly between the hills of corn, so that the ground might be ploughed for hoeing, at least one way. The worm destroyed some few of the potatoes in the places where they were in the greatest numbers, but they in general came up well and grew, while from the planting of the potatoes the worm seemed to cease its attacks on the corn, and nearly every stalk standing at that time remained undisturbed. In some few places the corn nearly all stood well, and as the potatoes grew rank, the ground in such spots was thoroughly covered with vegetation, but though the chances for either crop was somewhat lessened, I let both remain.

I have just harvested my double crop. The corn was somowhat injured by the frosts, and the scattering single stalks could not of course be expected to fill well. The white Canadian was fit to roast at least a fortnight earlier than the Dutton corn; but there was not that difference in the ripening, as the Dutton came forward the most rapidly, after the ears were filled. It is not husked, but I shall probably get twenty bushels of corn from the piece. In digging the potatoes it was surprising to see the operations of the wireworm on the roots. They were mostly a good size, and when hauled from the earth many of them resembled pinballs from the worms which for about half the length protruded in all directions. The worms would instantly leave the potatoe when thus brought to the light, and seek refuge in the earth, the numerous perforations to the depth of half an inch, remaining as proofs of their numbers and voracity. The potatoes will on the whole piece, give about two hundred bushels per acre. I shall use them for fattening pork, for which purpose they will go farther than any ordinary crop of corn would have done from the same land. I shall give these three acres a thorough ploughing, as late in the season as practicable, in order to try the effect that turning out to the air, and a hard freezing will have on these troublesome insects. I may here say that I planted another small piece of the Candian corn, which was not touched by the frost till the 5th of October, and had, the most of it, been sound and good for weeks.

G. H. M.

Onondaga county.

Transmutation of Grain.

But for the sanguineness of some of the readers of the Monthly Farmer, in the belief that wheat and other grains will turn to chess, I should not intrude this communication into public notice. If they could read the former volumes of the Genesee Farmer, I think they would be convinced of the absurdity of the notion.—There experiments are recorded, experiments conducted scientifically and minutely in every detail, to test the controversy; and could those who believe in the doctrine of transmutation have the privilege of perusing these statements, it would tend greatly to disarm them of the discordant views they entertain of vegetable physiology, and lead them to investigate the subject, and draw different conclusions. But the practicability of this is deemed doubtful for many of the readers of the Monthly. Hence a few facts and considerations are raspectfully submitted.

In the first place, the laws of Nature are eternal and unchangeable. Now in all the operations of nature we observe certain fixed and invariable principles which are never violated. To give countenance to the doctrine of the mutability of wheat, must suppose an innovation and perversion of the established laws of nature, which from time immemorial have through all the mighty system of the universe in operations, great and small, stood firm as the pillars of heaven. Some have said that it is no more extraordinary for wheat to turn to chess than for sweet to turn to sour, or cider to vinegar. There is no analogy in the process by which sweet turns to sour, and that which by possibility wheat could turn to chess. The one is decomposition and re-combination—the result of fermentation, effected by the operations of the elements upon an inorganized substance. The other "is a regularly organised body only in a limited degree subject to these laws of the external kind, obeying certain fixed and arbitary laws engrafted within the very tissue of its existence; and it is the very business of these laws in organised bodies, not only to preserve them from destruction by the deteriorations of time and the elements, but also from transmutation, change or degeneracy." If then these laws which have regulated the propagation, and preserved so identically the specific peculiarities of all organised existences, from the earliest time down to the present day, and which will continue the same to the remotest age of time, how can it be supposed that one genus or class of plants will turn into another? Inconsistency of thought! And to which laws the Creator has given such instinctive characteristics, in preserving order and harmony in the most beautiful and useful portion of creation. Can it be thought with propriety that they are now any less capable of fulfilling that office than at first?

2nd. We have the authority of the sacred writings against the doctrine of transmutation. In the creation of the animal and vegetable kingdom, God formed each individual species after its kind as declared in Genesis: "God made the beasts of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth after their kind." Every order of creatures was formed in such a manner that they should ever continue to propagate its kind and no other. This law, which the great Author of Nature impressed upon his works, has ever, and will ever continue immutable in the animal kingdom. It is utterly impossible for one species of animals to produce another an entire different species; and where there have been strange and unnatural mixtures, the established laws of nature have rendered the offspring incapable of procreation. Now the scriptures are equally pointed, and precisely the same style of language is used, when speaking of the creation of the vegetable kingdom, as of the animal kingdom; which shows that the same impassable barriers are interposed between the different genera and species of vegetables to keep them separate; that they are subjected to the same unalterable laws; and that it is equally as impossible for one genus of plants or grain to produce another, as for one kind of animals to produce another entire and different species. "And the earth brought forth grass and herbs, yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit whose seed was in itself after his kind. And God saw that it was good." Do these words mean any thing, "yielding seed and fruit after his kind," each after its own and not after another? Grass yielding grass, wheat yielding wheat, and chess yielding chess. If so, how has it come to pass that the plant which yields to man the "staff of life" has ceased in any instance "to yield seed after his kind;" but instead of it a worthless grain scarce fit for cattle to eat? Consider this, ye advocates of transmutation! and see that your belief does not charge the Almighty with inefficiency of organization. For to suppose that wheat will degenerate into chess would be to impeach the wisdom of the Creator, when he framed it for man, and his veracity when he pronounced of the work of his hands "that it was good." One more passage and I shall be done with scripture testimony: "That which ye sow ye shall also reap." Who supposes that the evidence of the adaptation of this truth to the present time, is not as great as it was some centuries since when it was uttered by the Apostle. None but those who contend for a theory, they cannot rationally support by any plausible argument. When defeated in argument, they generally resort to the subterfuge, that "as our fathers believed so do we." But how will the belief in the mutability of grain compare with the above quotations? Are not the scriptures infallible? I am of opinion, and my opinion is not only supported by the inspired writings, but by the philosophy of nature, that if pure wheat is sown on land free from filth, pure wheat will be the result; and that if we sow chess, such we shall reap.

3rd. The doctrine in question is unreasonable. Shall we set aside reason for an assertion, which if true would unsettle a fundamental law of nature? It is an invariable law of nature for every kind to produce its like. It is a law of His creation, an inviolable principle in nature that "like shall produce like." If we admit that different kinds of grain will produce a different species, where would be the limit to such an idea? The mind habituated to close reasoning, is lost in conjecture. Surely if this peculiar change takes place in one class of vegetables, it must in others; for say they, disease is the cause of change, and many, if not all vegetables, are subject to disease. O the result of such a theory! Confusion and disorder would pervade the universe, and nature would present one chaotic scene! Vegetables when they happen to be winter-killed or diseased changed into something else! O! blind infatuation! When will the sons of this enlightened land learn from reason and experience the absurdity of such an hypotheses! But enough.

I have extended this communication to greater length than I anticipated, but I will state, that from one kernel of chess, I raised in my garden this year, 3,600 kernels! of pure chess. There were 36 stalks, and they averaged 100 kernels on each. When wheat is winter-killed, if there is any chess in it, it extends its branches and roots, and occupies the place of the wheat. Hence the more chess where wheat has been destroyed; chess being more hardy, it is not so easy of destruction. Is not this a more rational way to account for the appearance of chess among our wheat than ascribing it to the heory of transmutation.

R. H. Sheldon.

Brutus, Oct. 11th, 1837.

From the Cultivator.

Farming Capital.

The success and profits of farming depend very much upon the command of farming capital, and upon its judicious application. We have not now reference to that system of exhausting husbandry, —which has seriously impoverished the old cultivated districts of our country, and which is fast impoverishing those more recently brought under culture—but to the *new* system, which not only aims at the largest profits upon the outlay, but keeps in view the *augmentation*, or at least the *preservation* of the natural fertility of the soil. It is easier to *preserve* fertility, than to *restore* it to a soil which has become exhausted by injudicious cropping.

There is two prominent faults in American farming—we cultivate *too much land*, for the capital employed—and in the second place, we do not take the right method of preserving fertility, by alternating crops, and by blending cattle with tillage husbandry. The consequence of the first is, that none of the land is so *well* or *profitably* cultivated as it ought to be. By keeping a portion of our land under the plough, and almost wholly in grain crops —and another portion in "natural" meadow, the profits of culture are constantly diminishing, and the land is ultimately "*worn out;*" while the deterioration is accelerated by the want of farm stock to convert the forage into manure, and the want of economy and judgment in saving and applying the little manure that is made.

To *keep* land in good heart, or to *augment* fertility, it is essential, among other things, to consume the main products upon the farm, in order that the dung, which the farm stock makes, shall *keep the land rich;* that the land be *well drained*, that it may develope all its resources, which it can never do if water reposes either upon, or within eighteen inches of the surface;—and that it be *kept clean.* All these matters, as farm stock, draining, and clean tillage, require labor and capital. Instead, however, of laying out the profits of a farm to keep it good, or improve its condition, these profits are generally applied to the enlargement of its size, to speculation, or to some purpose foreign to the preservation of fertility, or to the improvement of the soil.

The capital required for the profitable management of a farm, depends much upon the quality of the soil, the nature of the husbandry which is adopted upon it, and the state of the market. It is a well established fact, that farm stock can be purchased cheaper, and labor and every thing else had upon better terms—for CASH, than on CREDIT. And it is equally a self evident proposition, that he who is *obliged* to sell the products of his farm, to meet current expenses, seldom obtains so fair a price, as he who can choose his time and his market for the sale of his produce. The farmer, therefore, who keeps the *ready means* in reserve, that he may buy and sell when it best suits his interest, has a manifest advantage over him who buys upon credit, and sells from necessity. But it is principally in reference to the *improvement of the farm*, and the consequent increase of the profits of the labor which is bestowed upon it, that farming capital is particularly desirable. If, by a moderate expenditure in making land rich, and dry, and clean, we can double its products, we effect a saving of one-half of our labor; or, in other words, we obtain as much from the fifty *improved* acres, as we do from one hundred acres in the old way, and with half the labor.

As pertinent to this subject, we subjoin some extracts from British Husbandry, persuaded that the remarks they contain apply to American with almost as great force as they do to British husbandry.

"There is no mistake more common," says our authority, "than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits; for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using it; the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; *but without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated.* There is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for its liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land; but, on the other hand, there is nothing more ruinous when the capital is either insufficient, or injudiciously laid out. In fact —assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment—it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases *in more than a proportionate degree to its amount;* thus, supposing five pounds to be the lowest, and ten the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that, if the five pounds return at the rate of ten per cent, the ten will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio. Now, admitting that to be true,—and it is presumed that no experienced agriculturist will doubt it,—it follows *that* 1000*l. expended in the cultivation of* 200 *acres, will only yield a profit of* 100*l. while, if applied to no more than* 100 *acres, it would produce* 200*l.*; wherefore, although [a farmer of limited capital may not be driven to the extremity we have supposed, [distress, duns and final ruin consequent upon deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage and scanty crops,] and although he may be able to carry on his business with a certain degree of advantage, it is yet evident that *his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land.* Many a one has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size. It therefore behooves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and not allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to ensure success.

"Much larger capital than was formerly requisite has become indispensable since the general adoption of the alternate system of husbandry; for the foundation of that system, and of all good farming, is the support of more live stock than was possible when the land was brought round to the reproduction of corn [grain] by means of repeated fallows, instead of green crops. The charges, being thus confined to those incidental to mere tillage, were comparatively light; whereas, now, there are arable farms without an acre of pasture, except perhaps a paddock for cows, on which live stock is kept to an amount far beyond the sum required for cultivation. But the produce is proportionally large; and more corn and meat are obtained from inferior soils in Norfolk, and other counties where the same plan is pursued, than from some of the best land in the kingdom under less spirited management. It is quite manifest that the more cattle and sheep are well maintained upon any given space of ground, the better will it be manured; and therefore, of two farmers, each possessing the same quantity of land, and devoting the same portion of it to grain, he who can support the most live stock, will not only realize the customary profits of that stock, but will also grow the most corn.

"Except in situations where extraneous manure can be procured, it is only by the union of feeding and tillage, that land can be retained in a high degree of fertility. Were the system, therefore more generally adopted—especially on poor soils—of laying down a considerable part to grass, there can be no doubt that, if again broken up, its productive powers would be found improved, through the meliorating effects of pasturage and rest; and while the gross produce would be thereby ultimately increased, it would so far diminish the expenses of labor, as in many cases to counterbalance the cost of the stock. The farmer who has the means, as well as the discernment, to make some of the various branches of grazing, or the dairy, an essential part of his business, and thus nurses a portion of his land, preserves the tillage in constant heart with the additional manure; and although the gross amount of corn produced may be less than if more ground were under the plough, yet the acreable produce will certainly be greater, and the deficiency will more than be made up by the supply of cheese and butter, and of flesh. He also divides his risk, so that, in the event of an unfavorable harvest, the loss upon his crops will probably be reimbursed by the profit on his cattle. It is a common observation that graziers and dairymen are the most regular rent payers; to which it may be added, that the bane of all necessitous farmers, and the ruin of land, are under-stocking and over cropping.

"The multitude of circumstances to be considered,—each in some degree varying upon every farm, and with every farmer,—preclude the possibility of forming any calculation that would be precisely applicable to every case; but presuming the *land to be of medium quality*, and under an ordinary course of cultivation, the live stock to be of a good description, and the implements new, the requisite amount cannot be computed at less than from 7*l.* to 10*l.* per acre. Less perhaps might *do*, and in many cases no doubt is *made to do.* An active, intelligent man, who watches opportunities for picking up bargains of stock and implements, who is in tolerable credit, and is ingenious in devising expedients to supply the want of cash, may contrive to get through where one of less acuteness would fail."

In order that the readers of the Cultivator may form an idea of the capital deemed necessary in Britain to manage a farm with spirit and profit, we will give an abstract from Prof. Low's estimate. It is made for a farm of 500 acres, and embraces all the expenses that would be required by an in-going tenant, or a person beginning farming operations, for eighteen months, till he is certain of being able to realize capital from the sale of the products of the farm. The estimate is also predicated upon a five year's rotation, during which each and every department of the farm is successively in fallow crops, grain, grass and pastures. As a detail of these crops for a year will afford our readers a tolerable idea of Scotch farming, and of their system of rotation, we copy it entire:

"1st. 100 acres in corn, namely, oats.

"2d. 100 acres in fallow, fallow crops and tares, viz:

60 acres in turneps.
30 acres in summer fallow.
5 acres in potatoes.
5 acres in tares.

100 acres.

"3d. 100 acres in corn with which are sown clover and rye grass seeds, namely:

60 acres in barley after turneps.
40 acres in wheat, after summer fallow, potatoes and tares,

100 acres.

"4th. 100 acres in young grass, namely:

28 acres for hay and green forage.
72 acres for pasture.

100 acres.

"5th. 100 acres in grass in its second year for pasture.

"Under this system of management the crops will succeed to each other in the order mentioned; and the farm will in every year be in five divisions, namely: 100 acres in oats; 100 in fallow, turneps, potatoes and tares; 100 in wheat and barley; 100 in young grass; and 100 in grass in its second year."

Two things are observable in this course: no field is subject to tillage more than *three* years in succession; and no field remains in grass or pasture more than *two* years in succession.

To begin to manage such a farm, under such a rotation, requires a capital, according to our author, of £3,841 11 6, exclusive of rent, to be expended as follows:

1 Implements,	£473	7	4
2 Live stock,	1,423	15	0
3 Seeds,	273	18	0
4 Manures,	516	10	0
5 Labor, &c.	528	17	6
6 Maintenance of horses,	243	9	11
7 Burdens, (as taxes, &c.)	31	15	9
	£3,491	11	6
To this sum should be added the expense of furnishing a dwelling house, £200			
Family expenses for 1½ years, 150			
	350	0	0
	£3,841	11	6
Deduct stock and produce which may be sold during the 1½ years,	995	17	9
Nett capital required,	£2,845	13	9

Or at the rate of £5 13 10 per acre, equal to $24 42.

"A want of the necessary funds," says Low, "is often more injurious to a farmer, than even an obligation to pay a high rent. With an inadequate capital, he is impeded at every step. He cannot render justice to his farm; he must often bring his goods prematurely to market to supply his wants, and he will pay largely for the credit which he is compelled to seek. The farmer who has ready

money at his command has, like every other trader, a great advantage over one who is forced to seek credit, and will be enabled to make a profit of many transactions on which the other would sustain a loss."

Mixed Husbandry.

We say of lawyers, that any dunce may win a good cause; but that the meed of praise is due to him only who manages well and wins a bad one. We may say the same of a farmer: little credit is due to him, as a good manager, who upon the exhausting principle, obtains great crops from a good soil —his land continually deteriorating. But the farmer who, upon a bad soil gets good crops, and continues to improve his land, by draining, manuring and alternating his crops, is entitled to our highest commendation.

The great evil to be apprehended in our wheat districts is, that by neglecting the wholesome precautions of the prudent farmer, the lands will gradually, though perhaps imperceptibly, become, as they have in many of the old districts, *too poor to bear wheat.* We will suggest another precaution to those—and there are many of them—who place nearly their whole dependence upon wheat, to the neglect of other crops, and cattle. The experience of the two last years admonishes us, that the wheat crop is liable to suffer serious dimunition from the Hessian fly, from hard winters, from the grain worm and from rust or blight; that this dimunition often amounts to twenty, fifty and seventy-five per cent. Under this view of the subject, would it not be prudent—merely on a calculation of *immediate* profit —throwing out of view the *certain* advantages which would accrue to the land—would it not be prudent to introduce a more mixed husbandry, and to depend more upon farm stock? The rage for sheep and wheat husbandry, have so seriously diminished our stock of neat cattle, that meat and the products of the dairy have become scarce, and command, in market, nearly double their former price. The same remark will in a measure apply to horses. Live stock is less hazardous than grain crops; it requires less outlay of capital and labor: and the former enrich, while the latter exhaust, the fertility of the soil. Roots, again, alternate remarkably well with grain and grass, afford the best and most abundant food for stock, and add greatly to the amount of manure.

The French farmers placed their great reliance upon wheat; the supply consequently became great, the market glutted,and prices nominal. This state of things gave an impetus to the culture of the sugar beet, as a substitute for the wheat crop, and the change has been found highly beneficial. It furnishes the nation annually with eighty to one hundred millions pounds of sugar, which they before had to buy of foreigners, enables them to increase and to fatten well large stocks of cattle, and serves greatly to augment the fertility of their soil. In many districts of the German states, wheat no longer yields its accustomed product, and rye, spelts and roots have become profitable substitutes. In our own neighborhood, in the vallies of the Hudson and Mohawk, the grain worm has blighted the hopes of the farmers from the wheat crop, and cattle and sheep husbandry, and root culture, are annually increasing in extent, we have no doubt to the ultimate advantage of the farmer, and of the state at large. A change of this kind calls into action the latent talent, and the increased industry and good management, of many a man—and induces them to inquire, to think, and to improve—who would have gone on listlessly in the old way without ever dreaming, or believing, that there ever was or could be, any better mode of farming, than the exhausting, miserable system of their grandfathers. And when improvement is once begun, and a man finds there is more which can be profitably learnt, it seldom retrogades.

These considerations induce us to put it seriously to such of our readers, as are confining themselves to a single branch of husbandry, be it cattle or sheep, or wheat, whether they are not likely to improve their condition by adopting a mixed system, comprising cattle, grain, grass and roots—which to us, seem admirably adapted to benefit and greatly improve each other.—*Cultivator.*

The people of the United States consume annually, it is estimated, 1,800,000 barrels of flour.

Corn-Stalk Fodder.

In the last number was given an account of feeding milch cows with steamed corn-stalks; and, it will be observed,that the quantity of food which kept the cows in good milking order, was very small when compared with what is usually consumed in dry fodder. We had fed both cows and horses, on stalks cut fine in the same way, but had given them in a dry state, for several years before the steam was adopted; but no comparison can be drawn, as to the saving of food by steaming from this trial, as the stalks had been given in waste. The mangers were filled, and when feeding time came, that which was not consumed, was thrown under them for a bedding, no economy being necessary, as the stalks were plenty.

During the first year of feeding stalks in this way, we did not think of giving them to the horses, not yet having learned their value; but on passing by the horses' stalls one day with young Devon, some were thrown to the horses, which were standing to clover hay—they ate the stalks very heartily in preference, and from that time we have never fed a horse with hay.

One of the horses was driven into town twice every day; and that one had an allowance of grain. But the other two were only used occasionally, and had no grain, unless they were taken out to draw a load of wood or were driven to town in a carriage, when in such cases they had a small allowance of grain given them. The quantity of stalks they ate cannot be estimated, as they were given to them as to the cows, without reserve. Our horses never wintered better, when fed on the best clover or timothy hay.

The man who attended to feeding was an experienced feeder from England, and consequently was very much averse to the innovation of old customs, but before the spring, he became convinced of the value of this food, and reconciled to its use. About eight acres of corn, which produced from thirty-five to forty bushels of corn to the acre, furnished the stalks which were sufficient to keep ten milch cows, three horses, and one young heifer for five months.

Our experience goes to confirm the idea, that the portion of corn-stalk which is below the ear, and is suffered to be lost, in the usual way of saving fodder, is of more value as food and manure, than the portion which is usually saved; and that this portion, which is lett standing, and is lost both as food and manure, is worth more, when properly used, than a crop of clover which the same ground would produce.

When it is taken into consideration the loss in the crop of corn by the present method of injudiciously mutilating the green stalk, which has been shown to amount to one-fifth of the whole crop of grain; and that the present practice involves a loss in the fodder which equals the whole produce of the land for one year when laid down in clover, it would be supposed this subject must recommend itself to the most inattentive farmer, if he has any regard to his own interest.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Wheat,—Ploughing, &c.

Messrs. Saxtons: I observe in the last Repository, a notice of the product of wheat, which I raised this season off six acres and a half of ground, in the vicinity of Canton. The statement is correct as to the measurement. When it was threshed, it measured 260 bushels, but it overweighed at Raynold's Mills, 7 bushels, making by weight 267, a fraction over 41 bushels to the acre. Since the threshing of this wheat, the quantity appearing to many incredible, I caused Mr. Vail to measure the ground, and he found it to contain exactly six and a half acres. This lot is situated on the plains between town and Mr. Shorb's mill; it was cleared and first ploughed in the spring of 1834, and was planted in corn. The following spring it was sowed in oats, and produced fifty-six bushels to the acre. Last summer I manured it with about twelve good loads to the acre; broke it up 8 inches deep cross ploughed it in september; sowed two bushels; of wheat to the acre on the 3d of October, and harrowed it in. This lot, being directly put under cultivation, my treatment of it can give but little practical instruction, except my mode of ploughing.—Should a young farmer ask me, how shall I farm my land to make it most productive? I would say *plough deep;* If you would prepare a good and, lasting soil, plough deep; if you would protect your crops against drouth, plough deep. It is an erroneous opinion which many farmers entertain, that by ploughing up the yellow clay, which lies under the soil, they are injuring or impoverishing their land. That yellow clay will in one season, when exposed to the atmosphere, change its color and its quality, and will, I believe, be equally as productive as our common soil.

I will endeavor to furnish you, next week, with my practice of rotation of crops: the use of plaster, the mode of ploughing, and the results.

John Myers.

Canton, Aug. 30, 1837. [*Ohio Repos.*

Blight in Pear Trees.

Several competitors have already appeared for the five hundred dollars Philadelphia premium, for a preventive in the blight in the pear tree. Two of the communications have appeared in the Farmer's Cabinet; one from N. H. Watkins, of Prince Edward, Va. and the other from T. Emory, of Poplar Grove, Md.

Mr. Watkins, ascribes the blight to plethory, or too great a flow of sap, caused by pruning and ploughing; and the preventive he suggests, the utility of which he considers he has fully verified, is neither to prune, nor plough among the trees, after they have become well established in growth. He recommends that manure, if the land is poor, and the trees require it, be applied to the surface; and thinks ashes constitute a good dressing.

Mr. Emory is of opinion, "that the cause of *blight* and destruction in the pear and apple tree, is almost always what the French term *coup de soliel,* (stroke of the sun;") and to avoid the stroke of the sun, he recommends that the trees be planted in a moist, but not wet soil, so as to be sheltered on the southwest by "tall, dense forest trees, or a *house* or *hill.*"

We notice these communications, not because we think that either assigns the true cause of the blight, or recommends an efficient remedy or preventive; but rather to point out their fallacy.

The blight is not confined to the apple and pear, but extends to many species of the natural order of Pomaceæ, as the quince, service, &c. and appears and disappears at intervals of some years; and hence we infer, that it is not caused by a stroke of the sun, nor abundant flow of sap. These causes are continually operating; and if they produce blight in one season, they would produce it any it any season, and these trees would long since have been extinct among us. Both of these theories are contradicted by the well known laws of vegetable physiology. But we are not left to conjecture upon this subject. It has been satisfactorily shown, that the blight is owing to an insect, which is described and figured in the memoirs of the Massachusetts agricultural society. The first appearance of the blight, that we have noticed on record, was in 1780. We hear nothing further of it until about 1802, when we witnessed its effects during that and four or five subsequent years. It appeared in our grounds again in 1824 to 1828—since which it has scarcely been noticed, though it may have appeared in other sections of the country. During its last visitation, we lost perhaps, a hundred pear trees, some apple trees, and most of our quince bushes. Of the pears, some grew in dry, and some in moist ground; some in ploughed, some in grass ground, and some in lanes where the ground was trod hard. The blight affected all alike. The only remedy that we thought beneficial,was promptly to cut off and burn all the diseased branches, taking care to cut below the discolored bark and cambium.—*Cultivator.*

Wet Leaves.

Experience, the past season, has satisfied us that feeding the silk worm on wet leaves has no injurious effect upon its health, or the quality of the cocoon. We have fed with leaves wet with dew and rain, and have never seen worms more healthy, or better cocoons. The same is true, so far as the experience of a neighboring silk grower is concerned. —*Silk Culturist.*

The crop of apples in Canada has been unusually abundant this season.

Overtrading.

It was an excellent rule of an ancient philosopher, when an enemy accused him wrongfully, wholly to disregard the slander; but if justly, quietly to amend his fault. The charge of *overtrading*, applied to the people of the United States, collectively and individually, has certainly much truth to support it, and it will be wise in us to imitate the philosopher, not to murmur at the accusation, but diligently to endeavor to amend our ways. To *live within our income* though a trite, is unquestionably a safe and prudent maxim. If a farmer sells one thousand dollars worth of produce in a year from his farm, and buys sixteen hundred dollars worth of goods and nick-nacks, he is certainly *going down hill*, and he may expect, in the words of the Prompter, that *every one will give him a kick*. But if he sells sixteen hundred dollars worth, and expends but one thousand dollars, in a year, he is in a *thriving condition*, and every one is disposed to lend him a *helping hand*—so true is it, that we are disposed to help others in proportion as they are inclined honestly to help themselves: for those only who can and do help themselves, are likely to requite the favors we render them.

If we apply these rules to the national family, we shall see that we are in a bad way; for, while we sold, or exported, during the last year, but one hundred millions from the national farm, we bought or imported, one hundred and sixty millions of foreign goods or products—thus running in debt sixty millions in a single year. It requires no great foresight to see, that this sort of overtrading will ultimately prove as disastrous to the nation as it would to the individual. And common sense suggests the same remedy for the evil to the nation that prudence would dictate to the individual, viz. *buy less, and raise and sell more.* The prudent farmer who would forego foreign superfluities, live more upon the products of the farm, set his idle boys to work, and by prudent industry and good management, would not only soon be independent, in the broad sense of the term. If individuals adopt this course, it will become the governing policy of the nation, for the national family is but an aggregation of these individuals.

If those, therefore, who lament the embarrassment of the times, would earnestly go to work to improve them, by imitating the example of the prudent farmer—in buying less, and earning more by their productive labor, the times would soon mend, and individual and national prosperity and independence would be established. Every man who buys, upon credit, what he really does not want, or what he has not a moral certainty of being able to pay for at the time stipulated, is chargeable with overtrading.—*Cultivator.*

The Fruits of Good Tillage.

We remember to have read, somewhere, of an old gentleman, who owned a large vineyard. Besides this farm, he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the elder, he portioned her off, with one-third of his farm,and behold the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after he married his younger daughter, and gave her an equal dowry with the first; and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that, as his farm became smaller, he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor, upon a few acres, will make it produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between bad tillage, and good tillage. Some farmers—no, some earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil, and, after dropping their seed hap-hazard,trust to the chance of the season. It is not to be wondered at,that such tamperers have to scratch hard for a living. We have heard many complain, that large farms did not pay the expense of their cultivation—that manure is too expensive to use. The earth was, therefore lazily scratched up sufficiently to destroy the face of the soil and the seed thrown away upon it. We need not say, that such farmers have but little grain to sell, and not much money, these hard times, to put out at interest.

Take another case, however; that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride, who means to show his labor and his skill upon every acre, and mark the difference. The land pays treble value upon its surface, for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches the soil, and the soil, in its turn enriches the owner.

Every farmer, to make his farm a source of profit, should make it a source of pride. Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated, should be well cultivated. The point should be, not to have many but rich acres. The means why husbandry is improved and facilitated, should be studied and employed. By such careful attention, a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits, which will heighten the rewards of good tillage.

On Horse Riding.

Horse riding is one of the most healthful exercises that can be adopted; any suggestions, therefore, which may tend to benefit so useful an animal as the horse, should be made public. The present manner of horse riding in this country, is very bad; the saddle is placed too far forward on the horse, which prevents the shoulder blades moving with ease, and causes the animal to stumble and often to fall on his knees, leaving a blemish during his life. It besides often causes a fistula on the withers. The only remedy that can be adopted to prevent the evil complained of, is to fix a crupper to the saddle, to go under the tail of the horse, so that the saddle may remain on the centre of his back, by the aid of which the rider, being seated on the spring of the back, will be enabled to ride with more ease, and the horse will travel with much greater facility. That part of the crupper that goes under the horse's tail, should have some flax or cotton rolled round it, so as to make it one inch in diameter, and over the flax or cotton should be sowed a soft piece of leather, which will prevent it from galling the horse's tail. A crupper, so far from disfiguring a horse, is an ornament as well as a benefit.

A horse with his tail cut off is not worth so much by twenty-five per cent. as he would be otherwise. —*Maine Farmer.* Wm. Carver, Farrier.

Preserving the Morus Multicaulis.

In reply to repeated inquiries how to preserve the Morus multicaulis through the winter, when taken taken up, we give the following methods, which have been praticed with success. They may be kept in good order by taking them up soon after the frost has taken off the leaves, and burying them in a hole, something like that used for potatoes—mix the earth intimately with the trees, and use no straw, or the mice may harbor among and destroy them. Some have left the trees in the field, in a heap, covered with earth, where they kept finely. Freezing does not injure them, so long as they are completely covered with earth. Others have kept them in the cellar, in the same manner, or in boxes, mixed with sand, which is the best way to keep cuttings taken off in the fall.—*Silk Culturist.*

Farming in Kentucky.

Fayette Co. Ky., June 19, 1837.

Dear Sir: I received a few days since, from William P. Hume, Esq., of Bourbon County, a note requesting me to inform you of the number of acres of land in my farm; what amount I cultivate in corn; how much in meadow; what quantity I have in pasture; how many hands I work; and what have been my annual profits for the last two years.

My farm contains between 18 and 1900 acres. I cultivats about 200 in corn; about 20 in meadow; about 100 in wheat and rye; and the balance is in pasture. I work 10 hands. My farm is what we call here a grazing farm. I buy, graze, and feed about 300 cattle annually; raise and sell about 200 hogs. My profits on cattle, hogs and other articles sold off my farm in 1835, were $9,945 00; in 1836, $10,4 7500.

I would take pleasure in communicating to you at any time, any information I am in possession of on this subject.

Yours respectfully, Jacob Hughs.

Francis H. Gordon. *Tenn. Farmer.*

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

apr 15-tf

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple Trees.

Cushaw and Valparaiso Squashes.

A LOT of these fine winter vegetables, from the garden of H. N. Langworthy, are for sale at the Rochester Seed Store. They will keep a long time, and persons who wish a family supply for the winter, will do well to call and select them soon.

To those who have not tested the qualities of these delicious vegetables, we would say that they are very rich and sweet; when prepared in the usual manner, they are superior to any other kind of squashes, and when cut in pieces and baked in a stove, they resemble very much in flavor the sweet potatoe, for which they are a very good substitute. They are also excellent for 'pumpkin pies.'

We have also, some *seven year*, or long-keeping pumpkins, for making pies next spring and summer. Also, some large *cheese pumpkins* which are very fine, sweet and solid.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

oct 14-f Rochester Seed Store, Arcade Hall.

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered in New York or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transportating to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, September, 1837. sep 23-f6w

Berkshire & Lincolnshire Pigs for sale.

I HAVE a considerable number of late Spring and Summer Berkshire Pigs, crossed with the Lincolnshire, for sale at Whitney's Distillery in the city of Rochester. The character of the Berkshire breed is somewhat known in this country. I believe the Lincolnshire is but very little, if any. I consider the above cross superior to any breed of hogs in America. I have a pig of the above breed that was four months old the 20th of this month. It was put in a pen alone seven weeks ago, it has been well attended to, the result is that the pig gained from 9 to 11 pounds per week.

P. S The Lincolnshire breed was imported by Gov. Maitland of Upper Canada. AMOS SAWYER.

Rochester, Aug. 26, 1837. aug 28-f7tr3t

Ram Sheep of the pure Kent Breed.

MR. RICHARD GOORD, of Twade near Sittingbourne, Kent, England, having devoted a long life in an endeavor to form a breed of Kent Sheep, (as Bakewell and Ellman have done with the Leicesters and Southdowns,) that should, with great size, combine all he desirable qualities, such as symmetry, hardihood of constitution, propensity to fatten, wool in quantity and of fine quality, &c., so far succeeded as for many years to carry off the prizes at the annual stock shows in Kent, when about two years ago, it being considered that he had, by bringing this breed to such perfection, conferred so great a benefit upon the community at large, a subscription was entered upon by the nobility, gentry, and others, and a most splendid vessel of embossed silver, (that I believe would contain from nine to ten gallons,) mounted on feet, with a handsome and most flattering inscription, was presented to him at a public dinner given for that purpose.

The carcass of this stock, at twenty months old, after being skinned and cleaned, commonly weighs from sixteen to eighteen stones, of 8lbs. to the stone, or 144lbs. When I left Sittingbourne last May, I selected a fine Ram, of the above breed, perhaps the largest sheep with such a combination of good qualities, that ever crossed the Atlantic, and have it now on my farm (lately belonging to Mr. Jacob Pound) at Pittsford, where those desirous are welcome to see him, and may if they please send a few ewes this season at one dollar per head.

S. W. SHOTTER.

Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y.

Oct. 3, 1837. f3t*

Chinese Mulberry--Morus Multicaulis.

WARRANTED genuine, and the most approved varieties for feeding Silk Worms; among which are the Manilla and Canton Multicaulis, with roots of one, two and three years old.

Also, CUTTINGS, and the Canton Seed bearing tree.—Multicaulis, Asiatic, Chinese, Smyrna and Brussa SEEDLING TREES, may be had at the usual prices, and selected from the Agricultural and extensive Mulberry Nurseries in Northampton, Mass. and vicinity—securely packed and delivered at the Nursery, or forwarded to Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, New-York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, St. Louis, or any other place within the United States, conformable to order. Some of the above are considered as peculiarly adapted to sustain our hard winters.

Autumn being the best season for removing the trees, letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will be promptly attended to, with instructions for management.

D. STEBBINS, *Sec'y Ag. Soc'y.*

Northampton, Sept. 1, 1837.

N. B. Orders for the above (if made in season to be forwarded by the Canal,) will be received by GEORGE W. HARWOOD, No. 20, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

sept 30-f3t m2t

Plums.

The common Wild Plum furnishes the best of stocks, for the propagation of the choice varieties. It is hardy, and free from most diseases. As its growth is slow, it somewhat dwarfs the grafts of the finer kinds, that are naturally more luxuriant. This tends not only to render them more fruitful, but to prevent the fruit from rotting before it comes to full maturity.

The grafts will, in a few years, out-grow the stocks, but the wood of the latter is so tough, that I have never known them to break off, after the wound from the operation of engrafting, was entirely healed. Every neighborhood at the West, abounds with the wild plum. The thriftiest trees, from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, should be selected and transplanted in autumn to the places where it is intended they shall remain. Care should be taken to preserve every root if possible; the tops should be thinned out, but no large limbs should be amputated. The hole to receive the roots should be at least three feet in diameter, and eighteen inches deep; this should be filled with the richest earth, but *not with manure*. They require a rich soil, and it is best to cover the surface for a few feet around the tree, with compost, tanners' pates, lime and bark, horn-tips, bones, coal-ashes, or any other articles that will keep the ground loose, moist and rich.

When the trees have entirely recovered from the shock of transplanting, engraft them, and not before. It will require at least two years for them to get over it.

In performing the operation of engrafting, saw off the main stock or the leading branches, as the size of the tree may require; where they are not over an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, pare off the surface off the stock with a sharp knife, split it down two inches through the center with a thin butcher knife or other convenient instrument, and then keep open the split by driving in a polished iron wedge, which every farmer should keep for the purpose. A shoulder should then be cut on each side of the graft, two inches from the lower end; and from these shoulders, it should be gradually sloped off by a clean cut, so as to form a wedge that will exactly fit the cleft, in the stock. Next insert the graft into the stock so that the inner barks of the two will be parallel to each other. In this manner, a great extent of surface comes in contact between them, not only on the whole length of the wedge, but between the shoulders of the graft and the top of the stock; and the graft is at once supplied with a full flow of sap. This is not the case with those set by the transient engrafters that infest our country every spring, who insert their grafts obliquely to the stocks, and leave them to half starve, if we may use the expression, for the want of support. In one instance, the grafts will grow from three to six feet; in the other, not as many inches.

The next process is to protect them from the air and weather. This is best done by carefully surrounding the top of the stocks with grafting cement (Resin 73 parts, beeswax 17, and tallow ten,) warmed to the right consistency. Over this place a thick coat of well worked clay, and confine the whole by surrounding it with some pliable of cloth and tying it on with pack-thread; the cloth should be about eight inches square, and should be perforated with two small holes near its centre, at a suitable distance apart, for the grafts to pass through when it is placed over the top of the stock. Two grafts should always be inserted—if both live, one can be shortened, from time to time, so as to finally give the nourishment to one. In this method the wound heals better than if only one is inserted.

If cement alone be used, it will often destroy the grafts in our hot summers at the west. Clay without cement does not sufficiently exclude the air and wet; combined they act to the best advantage. When tow is employed in place of cloth, birds are apt to strip it off, for furnishing their nest. This, however, can be remedied by coating it over with thin mud.

Plum trees should, if possible be set where swine can have free access to them. The curculio insect that stings the fruit will be in a great measure exterminated on a country farm, if swine can have an opportunity to eat up the premature droppings. When this cannot be done, the method of shaking the tree, with sheets placed under it at the time the insects are performing the operation, will succeed, as I have tested fully, for a number of years. A description of this method may be found in the 2d volume of your Farmer.

Old and exhausted varieties are not worth cultivating. Much care should be used to select those that are young, healthy and fruitful.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Make your Hogs work.

Much has been said in the agricultural publications of the day, and especially in the New England Farmer, on the subject of manure. It is one that claims the attention of every farmer—of every one who would excel in the honorable art of husbandry. It may not be amiss at this season, to recapitulate some of the observations on this point, contained in the work referred to. A highly valuable manure, with a little attention, may be obtained from swine—the following is the method: "I usually keep and fatten, says the writer, four hogs in a year; these I keep confined in a yard twenty feet square, with a warm and convenient shed attached thereto as a shelter for them during the night time, and in cold and stormy weather." Into this yard he placed the scrapings of ditches, the dirt that is continually in and about buildings—this became mixed with the straw with which they were littered. The whole was cleared out as often as it was judged expedient. The quantity and quality of the manure would be greatly increased, if the pen was supplied with weeds, (an excellent way this of turning these noxious plants to good account,) and in the absence of weeds, which, by the way, is not very common, even on our best cultivated farms, resort may be had to the woods—here the farmer has an abundance of weeds and other rubbish that may be used to great advantage. The writer states that he has in this way, with four hogs, made from twenty-five to thirty loads of manure in a year; which in his judgment, answers a more valuable purpose than that from the stable or barn-yard. He says, "The last spring I planted a field, containing two acres, with corn. One-half of the piece was manured in the hill with ten loads from the hog pen, the other half with the same quantity of the best manure the barn yard afforded. A visible difference was to be seen in the growth of the corn through the season, and at the time of harvest the difference was still more discernable. That part manured from the hog pen produced ears generally much larger than that manured from the barn-yard, a great proportion of the stalks bearing two, and many of them three ears each. Having harvested and measured my corn, I found the result to be as follows: the produce of the part manured from the hog pen fifty bushels, while that of the other part was but forty-two bushels, making a difference of 8 bushels in the former. I have lately taken twenty-eight loads of strong manure from my hog-yard, which has been collected the past year, and which will be a sufficient quantity to manure two and a half acres in the hill; and should the difference be as great in its favor the next as it has been this year, the extra produce will more than repay the whole expense of making the manure."

Manures may be divided into two classes. The one is called animal and vegetable or putrescent manures. They consist of decayed and decaying animal and vegetable substances. The other class is denominated fossil manures. The last mentioned do not properly constitute the food of plants, although they enter into the composition of vegetables in minute quantities. Fossil manures stimulate plants, and cause them to take food faster than they otherwise would. They are like what medical men call *condiments*, and answer the same purpose as respects the economy of vegetables, which salt, pepper, spices, &c. effect as regards the animal economy.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Apple Molasses.

There is many a good housewife, who has more faith in her own experience, than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of Apple Molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff, that has from time immemorial, been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province at this time, to attempt to convince such, that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown, that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar. I would, however, invite thom to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweeting apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them; when they had boiled soft, I put them into a new splinter basket, containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head, and a heavy weight. The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettles, when I commenced boiling it down, and attended to it strictly, frequently skimming it, till it became of the consistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweet-meats, for sweetening pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle-cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making it is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Fine Sheep for sale

25 FULL Blood Saxon,
100 full blood Merino.
50 superior Bucks
100 Lambs, cross bloods.
300 Ewes, do. do.
300 Weathers, in fine condition.

The cross bloods are good Sheep and heavy fleece. The Merino and Saxon are equal to any sheep that can be produced. A credit can be given if required.

LEONARD THOMPSON.
East Bloomfield, Ont. co., Sept. 1837. sep9-3t

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.

Chinese Mulberry Trees. &c.

THE subscribers will supply, at reduced rates, the following trees:

200,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, of various sizes, at the lowest prices.

20,000 New Chinese Morus Expansa, a seedling variety from the Morus Multicaulis, with very large succulent leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter. They are engrafted on the White Mulberry, and are hardy enough for the most northern climates, and possess all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis. These are six feet and upward in height.

3,000 New Hybrid Morus Multicaulis with large leaves and close joints, and 6 to 7 feet in height and very hardy.

100,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry. These, are imported direct from the best silk districts of France, and are 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

50,000 Italian White Mulberry, at very low prices.
Also, 100 lbs. White Mulberry seed.
1000 lbs. yellow and white Sugar Beet seed.

Priced catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias and Garden, Agricultural and Flower seeds sent gratis to every applicant.

Orders sent us per mail will receive immediate attention, and forwarded as ordered. Linnæan Garden, Flushing.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

N. B. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of Trees, will be dealt with on very liberal terms. sep23

South Down Sheep.

THE subscriber has for sale a few half-blood South Down Tup Lambs, descended from the imported stock of Caleb N. Bement, of Albany. S. PORTER RHOADES.
Skaneateles, Onondaga Co. Sept. 25, 1837.
sept 30-f4t

WILLIAM ATKINSON, *LAND AGENT*, 17 Exchange-street, Rochester. ☞ Farms for sale.
march 4 6m